The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. X. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. NO. 5.

Lumber and Hardware.

LINDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Hardware Department.

Iron and Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, Blacksmith Supplies, Chain Traces, Hames, Trowels, Nails, Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Files, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Bevels, Wrenches, Picks, Mattocks, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Long and Short Arms, Clips, Springs, Enameled Cloth, Gum Canvass, &c.

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Sadlers, Shoemakers and others, with many House-furnishing articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass and Putty,

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

Agricultural Department.

FARMER'S FRIEND, Heckendorn, Wiley, Concave and Moore PLOWS; Plow Castings, Grindstones, Pumps, Scales, Corn Shellers, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes and Rakes.

☞No trouble to show goods. [mar 18

Lumber AND Hardware.

G. E. HUKILL,

Successor to

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

Opposite the R. R. Depot,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Hardware, and General Building Material, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Bricks, Building Lime, Hair, Etc. Constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

TOWN AND COUNTRY PAINT,

(Ready-Mixed.)

"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps and everything in the building line.

Having made arrangements with large wholesale dealers, I shall be prepared to furnish large bills of Lumber for buildings, such as I may not have in stock, direct from wholesale dealers, thereby securing the lowest prices possible to be obtained.

Give me a call, and get my prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5-1y.

HARD TIMES

WOULD SOON BE OVER

if everybody would buy and sell on a SMALL CASH PROFIT and thoroughly look up the market on one or two selected artieles and

REDUCE THE PRICES

As R. M. & W. T. Johnson have done

ON BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

In MIDDLETOWN and SMYRNA,

where you can get the *genuine* Kip Boot, full top 19-inch leg, for $4. This is our highest priced heavy Boot, and the best domestic Kip Boot we can offerthe public, after having been through all the principal shoe markets of the country.

We sell a *side lined* Kip Boot of medium weight and good quality for $3.75. An 18 inch full or Russet Top Wax Kip, which is generally sold and taken as the best and wears first-rate, for $3.50. 16 inch Wax Boots from $2.50 to $3. Boys' and Youth's Boots in proportion. We sell nothing but solid leather goods and guarantee them against rips or bursts until next Spring.

Messrs. GRIFFENBURG and HUSHABECK will Repair for us in a neat and prompt manner.

Reciprocity Shirt!

ALL MADE,

WITH EXCEPTION OF THE BUTTON HOLES

Made of Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 Heavy Linen!

We feel confident that we are giving intrinsically

THE CHEAPEST,
BEST MADE and
BEST FITTING SHIRT

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR $1.25.

The RECIPROCITY SHIRT is superior to most of shirts, first-class, (so-called) for the following reasons:

Our Collar Bands are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Cuffs are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Bossoms are Lined with Heavy Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Back Facings are both upper and under; made wide, giving Strength and finish.

☞To the people that have been accustomed to buy materials for shirts, and have them made up at home, we particularly call to their notice our RECIPROCITY SHIRT. All made but the button holes, and only $1.25 each, at

J. P. DOUGHTEN'S,

No. 410 Market Street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent horse, cart and wagons, to do all kinds of Hauling at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice. Sand of all kinds on hand at low rates. All orders will receive prompt attention. Give me a call.

JOHN W. HAYES,
Successor to L. G. Vandegrift,
1aug9-6m MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Select Poetry.

THEN AND NOW.

Time was when men in Washington were honest and true,
And lived and labored daily for the good that they could do;
They sought their country's welfare, self on the altar laid,
And in her struggles struggled too, and toiled and hoped and prayed.

And when they met in council no breast a scheme concealed
Which would stain the country's honor if by chance it were revealed.
No member of the Cabinet then sold himself for gold,
Defrauding needy soldiers for the wealth in which he rolled.

No member of the Cabinet could then have robbed the poor,
And clasped a hand in fellowship within the White House door;
For stern and staunch integrity was guardian of the place,
And no one dared to enter there who lacked an honest face.

No leader of a whiskey ring could have found protection there,
For conscience bore a premium in the Presidential chair.
The hero of the White House in those old-fashioned times
Never let a guilty man escape—all suffered for their crimes.

But that was many years ago, so distant does it seem.
Now in the White House honest men are like a vanished dream;
Self-seeking politicians, with greedy thirst for gain,
Have climbed to many a post of trust their purpose to attain.

And shielded by their station, these men with skillful hand,
Reap harvests for their pockets while they rob and spoil the land;
They scorn the country's statutes, they are safe beyond their reach,
And the law that's written on men's hearts they've only learned in speech.

They know no God to guide them, love not their native soil;
They see no beauty in the right, no dignity in toil.
Imbruted by their selfishness, what think you that they care
For the welfare of the people who were led to place them there?

Oh! who will save our country? Oh! where shall help be found?
Have all the noble and the good been laid beneath the ground?
Oh! who will steer us safely upon the storm tossed wave?
We are rushing fast to ruin now, more helpless than the grave.

Oh, ye, who love your native land, and fain would have it be
A heritage of glory for the children of the free,
Throw party spirit overboard, let fraternal love be seen,
And go to work at Washington and sweep that city clean.

Nor leave the work unfinished, but purge it to its core,
Determined that corruption shall cloud the land no more.
From North to South, from East to West, then speed you on your way,
And dragged all hidden foulness to the undimmed light of day.

When this done, if you can find no man like those of old,
Who love their country better than they love themselves or gold.
If you can find no Washington, no Jefferson, no Clay,
No Adams, Jackson, Webster among our men to-day—

Then let a week of fasting be held in every State,
And people plead with God to save before it is too late.
Plead that our Father raise us up, God-fearing men to guide,
Who in their ways acknowledge him, and have no God beside.

When these united prayers shall rise, as from a single voice,
Our God will hear us in our need, will help us in our choice,
And will prove to foreign nations, who have seen us brought so low,
We learned to suffer and to live, one hundred years ago. W. H. H. B.

Select Story.

The Phantom Light.

A GHOST STORY.

EXCEEDINGLY THRILLING AND MADE MORE SO BY ITS TRUTH.

It was about 11 o'clock at night.

Nellie and I were sitting at the bow-window in the drawing-room, which she had thrown wide open. The day had been most oppressively hot, but now a faint breeze was coming in from the sea, most refreshingly welcome after the sultry, stifling heat of the day.

It was quite dark—that soft, velvety darkness that belongs only to a perfectly moonless, starless night.

Just down below our window lay the yard or two of garden, then the long, straight line of the promenade, with its ashpelt walk and drive dimly defined by a showy row of white pots connected by ornamental chains. Beyond the embankment lay the wide, desolate waste of sands, stretching away for miles and miles on either hand.

The tide was far out, so far that only a sort of pale-gray gleam on the horizon showed where the sea was just beginning to creep over the shoals and sand-banks of the Southport coast. Seven miles away to the right, across the estuary of the Ribble, the steady light from the Lytham Lighthouse kept vigilant light and ward over the dangerous Horse Bank, that treacherous, dangerous shoal on which many a good ship has gone to its doom of shipwreck and death.

Nellie was leaning out of the window, her elbow on the sill, her eyes fixed on the misty, soft darkness outside. It was as dark inside as out; we had no thought of lighting the gas that long summer evening.

"How still it is!" she said dreamily. "What a spell of solemn silence the night lays on everything!"

As if to contradict her words, a faint sound like a far-off voice seemed suddenly to rise from the sands below, and swept by with a prolonged, mournful cry.

"What is that!" she asked, startled. "Some one calling down on the sands," I said. "The intense stillness carries the sound a great distance at night."

"I heard such a wild legend this morning," she went on presently, "connected with those great deserts of sand that stretch over toward Lytham Old Joe, the boatman, says they are haunted by a phantom voice."

"How thrilling!" I remarked sceptically. "What does it say?"

"Don't scoff, Jean," said Nellie, a little vexedly. "Its a most pathetic, dreadful legend. Years ago before there was a town here at all, people used to cross the sands between here and Lytham on horseback. One stormy evening a traveler had crossed as usual, and had almost reached the shore, when suddenly a bright light appeared, hovered for a moment over a yard or two away, and then vanished. At the same moment a piteous, unearthly cry echoed all around. The horse became wild with terror, and broke loose, throwing his rider to the ground. When he recovered himself, he found lying on the ground at his feet, the body of a beautiful young girl She was quite dead, with a ghastly wound in her side, from which the blood had flowed all over her white dress.

The traveler staggered away to the nearest house, got assistance, and had the girl's body laid in an upper room.

That night an awful storm arose. A ship was wrecked on the Horse Bank, and only one man, the captain, saved He was taken to the same house where the traveler had already found shelter, and, by some mistake, was put in the room where the murdered girl was lying. At the sight he made an appalling shriek, and fell down senseless When he revived, he was questioned, and confessed that the beautiful young girl was his wife, whom in a moment of rage and jealousy he had stabbed to the heart and cast into the sea. And the sea had given up her dead, and the waves had cast him on shore, and the murderer and his victim were face to face. And now they say the voice of the murdered girl haunts the place where she was found. It seems to rise from the sands and goes echoing and wailing along, calling as if in mortal agony The old boatman says people have followed it, believing some one was in peril, and have been lured on and on, till the tide has overtaken them, and they were drowned."

"What a horrible tale!" I said, with a shudder. "I wish you had not told it to me."

"And he says," went on Nellie, unheeding my remark, "that, whoever hears the voice, is in risk of great peril or danger, or some kind of sorrow or trouble is about to happen to him."

Nellie's voice had unconsciously taken a tone of awe The still, sombre darkness, the midnight hour, and the weird melancholly legend, had infected us both with an undefined sensation of oppression and fear, a presentment of dread and evil.

We kept our places by the window, looking out into the deep, velvety darkness, with the far-away, solitary light from the light-house gleaming like a red-hot spark.

Suddenly, while we sat, the sound of a voice rose up again from the lonely sands, a moaning piteous voice wailing and imploring, as if in unutterable distress. It seemed to mingle with the boom of the distant sea, now rising, falling, a lonely, desolate wail, thrilling through the darkness like a soul in mortal agony. It was dying away in the distance, in a low, faint sob, when Nellie suddenly sprang back into the room.

"Oh Jean, look!" she cried. "Look, the phantom light!"

I leant out of the window, and gazed out along the promenade. Flashing through the sombre darkness like a great star was a brilliant, beautiful light. It came rapidly towards us from the right, apparently floating in the air, and illuminating the space before it for several yards It advanced very swiftly, with a steady, forward motion, floating along about a yard from the ground As it came nearer we perceived, looming dimly behind it, a giant shadow, weird and grotesque, with outspread wings and misty, undefined form, while a sharp rustling whirring sound accompanied its progress.

As the phantom approached, the desolate moaning rose again from the sands and swept along in low, shuddering cries, dying away sad and pitious as before. With the last faint sound, the light leaped up for one second into intense brilliancy and disappeared.

"Oh!" cried Nellie, fearfully.—"What is it, Jean?"

"I don't know," I replied, a feeling of unaccountable dread and horror taking hold of me. The very demon of fear seemed to possess my senses, an icy grasp of terror laid hold of my heart.

The air outside seemed to have become suddenly clammy and cold, a chilly, brisk wind crept in at the window The very darkness seemed filled with shapes, hideous and impalpable, at which I dared not look, less they should take the form before my eyes.

"There it is again," shuddered Nellie.

And with unutterable dread we saw the brilliant star-like light again floating toward us, this time from the right hand.

It came on swiftly, with the palpable fantastic shadow in the air above it, and when exactly opposite, vanished.

We sat paralyzed with terror, and daring to move, a horrible benuming terror seizing our hearts.

This phenomenon happened several times, the light alternately appearing from the right and left, and always vanishing when exactly opposite to us, and always accompanied by a moaning voice.

Again the low wailing sounds from the sands, profoundly melancholy, inexpressibly mournful, like nothing akin to humanity. No words were uttered, but the agony of the tones was like a voice from the grave.

"Jean, Jean; here it is again!" cried Nellie, cowering in my arms.

And once more the brilliant phantom light appeared. This time it came on more slowly, glancing to and fro unsteadily, while the shadowy form behind it seemed more grotesque and misty than ever.

"Oh, Jean, if it is true! It it comes to foretell some loss, some trouble!" sobbed Nellie, in tears.

"Hush, hush, dear!" I tried to say reassuringly. "It cannot be. Sorrow may come to us if God wills it, but not through——"

"I say, old fellow" shouted a voice down below in the darkness, "You'll frighten somebody into fits with that lantern dodge of yours You and your confounded bicycle looks like some horrible ghostly spectre, flitting along in the dark You gave me a precious start, I can tell you."

Nellie and I jumped to our feet, and gazed incredulously out of the window.

Down below, in the road, a yard or two to the right, the phantom light stood stationary at last. In the glare before it a young fellow was standing, while behind loomed the fantastic mysterious shadow, robbed of all its terrors in a moment.

"Isn't it a stunning dodge?" said the shadow, in most unghostly slang. "You see, Jack, this asphalt's first-rate to practice on; but a fellow has no chance in the daytime for these confounded carriages; so I rigged out this dark lantern and fastened it to my bicycle, and I can spin along in peace now."

"Take care you don't spin away the wits of all the old maids on the promenade," returned the other. "You look most horribly like some goblin from the lower regions, with your dark lantern flashing in front, those noiseless wheels and your long legs and arms spread out like great wings behind."

The other laughed.

"The old maids are all fast asleep long ago, bless their old eyes!" he returned irreverently. "But I say, Jack, the match for the four oars will have to be put off to-morrow; we are going to have an awful storm. Listen how the wind sighs and moans among the girders of the pier! It sounds for all the world like some one calling out in distress, and it's a sure sign of rough weather. What a rage Gregory will be in if"——

The two old maids had heard quite enough. Nellie and I looked at each other rather sheepishly, it must be confessed, and then burst into a hearty laugh.

Writing for the Press.

The liberal professions of law, medicine and theology are in our country overstocked. There is always plenty of room at the top, but the top holds but two or three, and a thousand want to be there. To enter these professions is running a great risk, and many educated young men, stimulated by the fame of literary men and poets, hope to earn a living and perhaps immortality by their wits as writers.

Women are now highly educated, and to an educated woman the field of literature is filled with flowers and fruits which she is free to pluck and enjoy. It is her highest privilege as a worker, and it promises usefulness, distinction and pay. Our public and private schools are annually sending out a greater number of educated persons, male and female, than the wants of the country require. The natural result is a surplus of persons who wish to earn their bread by their brains instead of manual labor. Our public schools turn out thousands who, by their education, have been disinclined to pursue mechanical employments. The child of a day-laborer who becomes a well-educated youth, resists the thought of being a day-laborer or manual worker.—He will not learn a trade after he has graduated! Hence it comes to pass that the labor question is seriously complicated by the education of the people It is too late to remedy the matter.—The State is educating too much—not too many, but too much. The State should teach only elementary studies, leaving higher education entirely to the private wishes and means of individuals

Physical labor is despised by hundreds who ought to do nothing but work. Young men and women uncounted are now worrying themselves to death to get their daily bread by writing for the press, who should learn an honest trade, and live by it.

That is one point. Another is, that the short salaries and diminished incomes and increased expenses of thousands of people, in professions and in business, have made it necessary for them to enlarge their income by some means or other Men and women write for the press to earn money; and so the multitude of authors becomes exceeding great. And besides all these, we have that bright throng of choice spirits, not many, but the *elite* of mankind, who write because they are called, endowed with gifts, inspired by love, and trained by study and patience, to teach and please the world. They are born and educated for the work. Now and then a man or woman may by force of genius, which overcomes all things, strike ten the first roll, but this is not the rule. To be an able and successful writer for the press requires care, practice, patience, perseverance, toil, and criticism. They who have won their laurels have worked hard.

But it is a common opinion among young people that they can write for the press without one-hundredth part of the training requisite to fit them to preach, or practise at the bar, or to cure a man of fits. It is as responsible and delicate a task to speak to fifty thousand people in a newspaper as to one thousand in a church. Why, then, should the manager of a periodical be asked to let an unripe, inexperienced fledgling try his hand? Do you ask if you may not venture into the water before you have learned to swim?—That's the point exactly. There are schools, opportunities, places, and occasions for practice, and the way to success is to begin at the foot and work up, always receiving criticism with gratitude, kissing the hand that smites, and, like Oliver, asking for more.

They who need criticism most, are least sensible of its need, and the most unwilling to receive it.

At this moment the greatest writers and ablest men are the most modest in their estimate of what they have written, the most cheerful in yielding to suggestion, the most willing to wait until others are heard.

The most conceited, exacting, useless and disagreeable contributor is the smart, petted and rising genius of the boarding school or college. "Veal," Mr. Boyd calls the production of such genius; and veal will grow into good solid beef, if the calf is well cared for.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

I have said there is a glut in the market. For the reasons already stated, and the additional fact that business is very dull now, and writing can be done out of business hours, there is an amount of literary production that far exceeds the consumption. No publisher of books or papers is in need of copy, and many have manuscripts to give away. It is quite probable that every popular periodical has material on hand, and engaged from contributors, to last a year. Whoever sends news, or something fresh, lively, pointed, and the point coming first, is welcome. But the proser, the essayist, the sentimentalist, the florist, must wait. The practical, active, working spirit of the times demands that what is printed shall have immediate bearing upon the thing in hand. Christian life is less reflective and more progressive. The world moves. Men do not *stop* to think; they think as they go. Readers want to get the best, for they have little time to read at all. The newspaper takes the place of books, reviews and pamphlets. The newspaper is an omnibus The religious paper is teacher, preacher and company. Here is the field for the best talent, the best learning and the most ardent religious faith. The man or woman who takes pains to write an article and re-writes it, condenses it, and puts every thought into the best possible shape, illustrates it with fact, incident, scripture or story, works it all over again, revises it, carefully corrects it, then makes a fair copy, keeps the last but one, and sends the last to the publishers, has done a good work that will tell upon the minds and hearts of tens of thousands of immortal beings. It is worth doing. A slip-shod, half-baked, undigested rigmarole, dashed off in a hurry, is not worthy of the times or the place, and becomes the waste-basket only. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. And this is the sum of my discourse on writing for the press.—*Irenæus, in New York Observer*

The Conference Committee's Plan.

The New York *World* of the 19th says:—Every thoughtful student of our political institutions who has really formed an opinion of the rights which the Federal Constitution intends shall belong to, and of the duties which it intends shall be performed by, the two houses, respecting electoral votes, will bring the measure which has just been reported, for examining those votes, to the test of that constitutional standard For ourselves, as our readers know, we have very decided views on these questions. We do not believe that the framers of our fundamental law intended the President of the Senate to be anything more than an official receiver, keeper and opener of the electoral certificates. Those things done, his functions are all exhausted, and the two houses have complete and exclusive jurisdiction of the whole business. All the powers of examination, verification, testing and counting which the Constitution or the laws allow or supply, reside in the two houses. The two houses are the best and safest depositories of this power One represents the people, and the other the States. The former makes a President and the latter a Vice-President, in default of an election by the electoral colleges These two bodies in this business are co-equal, with co-extensive powers as to the place of meeting and the presiding officer. They meet and act as separate houses, and not as convocations of members. Neither the House nor the Senate in any Presidential election has ever yielded one title of its power to superintend and control the examination, the exclusion and the counting of votes. All these are affirmative acts; they are things to be done; they cannot come about of themselves. When a certificate is opened the votes do not count themselves; they must be counted. That counting is an act in which both houses must concur, or there is no count. This has been the uniform construction from 1789 to the present time whenever a vote has been objected to The joint-rule of 1865 was but a codification and formal expression of this uniform practice. No casuistry can make the examination of a vote, the decision if it be a vote, or the counting, a negative act. The Constitution says "*the votes* shall then be counted" If either house decides that a particular list does not contain "*the votes*," and refuses to count that list, it is not counted, and, of course, cannot be counted, by the two houses. Either house can reject, and refuse to make, an incorrect final enumeration of the whole vote. It is said this is a tremendous power. So it is. But it had to be reposed somewhere, and it has been wisely reposed in the two houses, and practically in one house, if one house refuses to concur in an affirmative act. Of the two bodies, the lower house is nearer to the people, and therefore more trstued by the Constitution, than the upper house. It is the lower house which makes a President if the electoral colleges fail to make him Its authority in that matter is supreme and sole. The Senate cannot interfere with that authority any more than the lower house can with the making of a Vice-President. Therefore the lower house must for itself, as a house, examine, count and ascertain if any person has a majority of the votes for the Presidency.

It must, for itself, decide how many electors have been appointed, and be its own exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction to make a President, as the Senate is over its jurisdiction to make a Vice-President This law cannot be changed or modified by the inquiry which or what party controls either house, for it is an immutable law, and if the question had been adequately discussed in Congress, as it ought to have been, such, we are sure, would have been the opinion of the country. These are our opinions, by which we are compelled to test the mode just recommended by the joint committee; and we do not see how it is possible to reconcile with these opinions the rule that a single return is to be counted unless both bodies concur in rejecting it, and that the judgment of the Board of Arbitration is to stand unless both houses overrule it.

We have no sort of objection, of course, to the personal character and quality of the referees. None whatever. All the justices of our highest judicial tribunal we believe to be good and true men, fit to be the referees of the questions proposed to be submitted to them, if these questions can be properly referred to any third body. We believe they stand as far above the party passions of the hour as any men in the whole country who could well be selected for such a trust. No men would be likely to be more profoundly sensible of the oaths they are to be required to take, and their judgment will be instructed and illuminated by the discussions which are likely to arise out of the opposing views of their ten colleagues from the House and Senate.

Especially as referees in the dreadful case of Louisiana must all candid men approve of them, for their decision as between Tilden and Hayes must carry with it a decision between Nicholls and Packard, and upon this important subject the country ought to get from them an honest and impartial judgment, free from previous political and partisan commitments. No living men ought to feel the national disgrace inflicted upon us by the condition of Louisiana more keenly than these justices. The personal character of Ludeling, the Chief-Justice of that State, has been judicially before the Supreme Court at Washington and it has been judicially passed upon. The eyes of the judicial arbitrators have, therefore, been judicially opened to the terrible scandal in Louisiana connected with his name.

The Steam Devil.

We often used to say, writes Mr. Barkley in his work on Bulgaria, while constructing the line, "Won't the locomotive astonish the Turks when it first begins to run?" At last the day arrived, and, as we went up and down the first few miles whistling loudly, we cast our eyes up to the town above to see the crowds rush out. Twenty or thirty slipshod rayahs came lounging out, and a few Turkish children, but not one full grown Turk, and those we passed hardly looked at the train, and showed no astonishment. After the trains had been running a month I asked my servant Mustapha what he thought of it. He answered:

"Tchellaby, I have not yet seen it; I am a man and don't go running after sights like a child."

"Man or child, Mustapha, if you don't go and see it to-morrow, by Allah, I will make you eat pork! for I won't live with such an uninteresting fool."

He did go and look next day, and not only that, but afterward over a cup of coffee at the kahn listened to a lecture on steam engines, delivered by a Turk who quite understood them. They may be very fine things, Tchellaby, and you English may make them useful; but God defend a Mussalman from having anything to do with them. We don't like devils and their works, even if we could catch one, and are quite content with the means of locomotion we now possess. Nothing can equal a horse, and a bullock cart is enough for anyone."

"What do you mean about devils?" I asked.

"Why, Tchellaby, is it not a fact, as the lecturer told us, that in England you trap a strong young devil, and shut him up in that great fire-box on wheels, where you induce him to turn a crank connected with the wheels, and pay him for doing so by giving him cold water to allay his tortures!"

I afterward talked to lots of villagers about this, and found the devil theory had taken deep root, and often I have seen a man stripped scouring and rubbing at his garments, because a drop of water from a passing locomotive had fallen on them, which he believed to have been produced by the devil spitting.

Headache from Eye Strain.

Dr. Weir Mitchell has been investigating the cause of headache, and, among other conclusions, presents the following, viz: That there are many headaches which are due indirectly to disorders of the refractive or accommodative apparatus of the eyes; that in these instances the brain symptom is often the most and sometimes the sole prominent symptom of the eye trouble, so that while there may be no pain or sense of fatigue in the eye, the strain with which it is used may be interpreted solely by occipital or frontal headache; that the long continuance of eye trouble may be the unsuspected cause of insomnia, vertigo, nausea, and general failure of health; and that in many cases the eye trouble becomes suddenly mischievous, owing to some failure of the general health, or to increased sensitiveness of the brain from moral or mental causes. Cases are cited by Dr. Mitchell in support of his theory on this subject.

CHILDREN NEVER LIVE LONG.—When they are not carried away in little coffins and laid forever in the silent grave, they become transformed so rapidly that we lose them in another way. The athletic young soldier or collegian, the graceful heroine of the ball room, may make proud the parental heart, but can they quite console it for the loss of the little ones who plagued and enlivened the early years of marriage? A father sometimes feel a legitimate and reasonable melancholy as he contemplates the most promising of his little daughters, full of vivacity and health. How long will the dear child remain to him? She will be altered in six months; in six years she will be succeeded by a totally different creature—a creature new in flesh and blood and bone, thinking other thoughts and speaking other language. There is a sadness even in that change which is increase and progression, for the glory of noon-day has destroyed the sweet delicacy of the dewy Aurora, and the wealth of summer has obliterated the freshness of Spring.

"You see, doctor, I have to sweat for my living in this world!"

"Yes, but I am afraid you will have to sweat more in the next."

Slander.

Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think untrue, or allusions that she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to use a woman's name in a reckless manner, shun them; they are the very worst members of the community; men lost to every sense of honor, every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propragated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind and magnify as it circulates, until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman. Your mother and sisters are women, and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unembittered by the slanderer's bitter tongue, heed the ill your own word may bring upon the mother, the sister, or wife of some fellow creature.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SELECTED MISCELLANY.—Happiness is having what one likes; contentment is liking what one has; but contentment is only the pale ghost of happiness.

One of the happiest and most independent of the human occupations is that of an intelligent farmer, whose land is paid for and who keeps out of debt.

The most important lesson of life is to know how to be happy within ourselves, when home is our comfort, and all in it, even to the dog and the cat, share our affections. Do not repine away happiness by thinking that which is good may be better.

We never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves How can they govern others? Those who govern well, are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

A COLORED WOMAN'S TAXES.—As the officer in a section of Boston was about posting a poor colored woman's house to answer the requirement of the law, previous to selling for non-payment of sidewalk assessment, he was met by the colored woman, who inquired the cause of the notice. "It is for non-payment of taxes." "Taxes—what for?" asked the poor woman.—"For sidewalk." "Oh! ah, that's it, hey? Well, put him up; old woman's days most ended; one after another the good Lord's gone and taken the children, the old man's gone to rest, and the old woman's left all alone. Put up the notice; put it up, I say, and sell; sha'n't need it much longer, anyhow. Bless the Lord; pretty soon I'll go home to reign with Jesus, then there won't be any taxes to pay, and the poor old woman'll be at rest." The tax man said that was a different reception from that which he received from another woman, whose house he posted at the other end of the street.

MAN'S INGENUITY.—The fishermen of Norway carry in their fishing boats a water telescope or tube three or four feet in length. They immerse one end in the water, and then, looking intently through the glass, they are enabled to perceive objects ten or fifteen fathoms deep as distinctly as if they were within a few feet of the surface. Hence, when they discover plenty of fish they surround them with their large draught nets, and often catch them by hundreds at a haul, which, were it not for these telescopes, would often prove precarious and unprofitable fishing. This instrument is not only used by the fishermen, but it is also found in the navy and coasting vessels.

A graphic idea of the demoralized condition of society in South Carolina was furnished to Congressman Abbot, at Charleston, the other day. An old darkey who was trying to build a fire in his room, was so slow the judge asked him what the matter was. The reply was prompt and comprehensive: "Fact is judge, dat dar is no coal down stairs. Its no use talking, dis county is gwine to —— as fast as it kin! I'se been up and down de alley, and stole all de wood I could find, and, in de present demoralized condition of society, I can't do no better."

Doctor, mammy sent me to de shoticary pop quicker'n blazes 'cause Bub's sick wid de picken-chox; she wants a thimble-full of pollygollic in dis yere din tipper, 'cause she haint bot a gottle and de kint pup's got de bine witters in it—is ye got any?

A PLEASANT MANNER.—The accomplishments of youth are many, but among them all there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable behavior among men than a modest freedom of speech, a soft and elegant manner of address, a graceful and lovely deportment, cheerful gravity and good-humor, with a mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling accidents of human life.

AN INTERRUPTION.—An English paper relates the abrupt and extraordinary termination of a wedding party at Sheffield. All were enjoying themselves immensely at the house of the parents of the bride, when the atmosphere suddenly became unbearable. The guests begun to cough violently, and rushed into the open air. Some one had saturated a piece of cotton wool with cayenne, lit it and thrown it into the passage. The bridegroom succeeded in placing it outside, but was so overcome that he narrowly escaped death. The police were not able to detect the perpetrator.

The individual who called tight boots comfortable defended his position by saying they made a man forget all his other miseries.

Varieties.

Fine manners are the mantle of fair minds.

The man who talks least is most apt to keep his word.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.

Why is a watch-dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night.

Why is a dog biting his tail like a good manager? Because he makes both ends meet.

The Mercantile Library, of New York city, by recent large and valuable additions, now contains 170,000 volumes.

A colored orator, during the recent campaign, declared that he never would sell his birthday for a nest of partridges.

In come tacks! exclaimed the editor of the New York *Times*, as he suddenly arose from a stool in a hardware store.

Read nature, nature is a friend to truth; nature is Christian, preaches to mankind and bids dead matter aid us in our creed.

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage stamp? One is licked with a stick, the other is sticked with a lick.

We must row with the oars we have, and as we cannot order the wind, we are obliged to sail with the wind that God gives.

"If there is no moonlight, will you meet me by gaslight, dearest Juliana?" "No, Augustus, I won't! I am no gas meter," replied she.

Be true! be true! be true! Show freely to the world, if not your worst, yet some trait whereby the worst may be inferred.—*Hawthorne.*

Thermometers are made in Nevada by filling a stovepipe with whiskey.—When the whiskey freezes solid change in the weather is predicted.

Green bulldog with ultramarine eyes in a cardinal red landscape on yellow velvet, is a good design for No. 5 slippers designed for friends with No. 11 feet.

A Yankee grave-digger, who buried a Mr. Button, put the following item in the bill which he sent to Mrs. Button: "To making one Button-hole, five dollars."

Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax.

The more enlarged is our own mind the greater number we discover of men of originality. Your commonplace people see no difference between one man and another.—*Paschal.*

A cynical man insists that the fewer relations br friends we have the happier we are. In your poverty they never help you, and in your prosperity they always help themselves.

A lady, at Willimantic, Conn., dissected lately an old-fashioned strawberry-shaped needle-cushion which had been in the family for over fifty years, and took therefrom 213 needles.

A clergyman in Northern Indiana ascended the pulpit the other Sunday and said: "No man can serve the Lord while he has the jumping toothache. I therefore dismiss the congregation."

Let us be as the trees, which yield their fruit even to those that throw stones at them; and as the fruitful bough bends towards the ground, so let our good works beget humility.

The past is disclosed, the future concealed in doubt. And yet human nature is heedless of the past, and fearful of the future—regard not the science and experience that past ages have unvailed.

The chief objection to the system that merchants have of making up their accounts on New Year's seems to be that a man has only a week to enjoy a Christmas present from his wife before he gets the bill for it.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

The best way to present to life the manifold uses of friendship, is to cast about and see how many things there are which a man cannot do for himself; and then it will appear that it was a sparing speech of the ancients to say: "That a friend is another himself;" for a friend is more than himself.

Men of the world hold that it is impossible to do a disinterested action, except from an interested motive; for the sake of admiration, if for no grosser, more tangible gain. Doubtless they are also convinced that when the sun is showering light from the sky, he is only standing there to be stared at.

Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity the heat of his own fire has sadness in it. Then there is a kind of contempt of the landscape by him who has just lost by death a dear friend.—The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.—*Emerson.*

Kind words are like the flowers we scatter around us, whose fragrance rises up like incense; or, better still, they remind us of the girl in the fairy tale, from whose lips, when she spoke, beautiful pearls fell. But they are of more value than pearls. From them we reap a rich reward here, and they are treasures laid up in heaven—and they cost nothing.

You wouldn't think it, but I'm told it is actually so, that very high mountains increase in size every year. This is owing to the great quantities of snow which fall upon their tops. Some of this snow slowly melts and runs down the mountain-sides; but much remains, and so the mountains grow higher, year by year, as each season's snow falls upon that left there the year before.

Friendship is a vase which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once—it can never be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again—precious ones never.

The Middletown Transcript

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Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements of less than one inch in space will be inserted at the rate of ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.—Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	$ 75	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 "	1 25	2 50	4 50	6 75	12 00
3 "	1 75	3 50	6 00	9 00	16 00
4 "	2 25	4 50	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ col.	3 50	7 00	10 00	15 00	28 00
½ "	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00
1 "	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.

TERMS: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The Clerk of the Peace of Kent county issued 205 marriage licenses during the past year.

A number of the citizens of Milford and vicinity are said to be making arrangements to remove to Texas.

Richard Harrington is said to have been one of the converts at the late revival at the M. E. Church, in Dover.

Wm. Cleaver, of this hundred, is making arrangements to remove to Florida, where he proposes to take up his residence.

Only one building permit was taken out in Wilmington during the month of January. Hard times and scarcity of money.

The Delmarvia Fruit Drying Company's big building, in this town, is advertised to be sold by ex-Sheriff Lambson next week.

Amos Turner, of near Milford, has shipped 400 barrels of sweet potatoes to New York this winter, for which he received $1,200.

The stock of the new Fruit Growers' National Bank has increased $1 75 per share in value since its organization, six months ago.

Wm West, Jr., of Lewes, was in the act of pulling his gun from a boat, last Thursday, when it was discharged, blowing off his left arm.

Joseph Wells, of Blackbird Hundred, died at his residence near Greenspring station, on the Delaware railroad, on Wednesday morning.

The sheriff of Sussex county advertises twenty-six sales of real estate, of which seventeen are properties of Benj Stockley, of Seaford

Dr. Isaac Jump, of Dover, was thrown from his carriage on Wednesday, through the breaking of a bolt, and badly bruised and cut about the face.

Judge Davis, recently elected to the U. S. Senate, from Illinois, is a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and was once a student at Newark Academy, in this State.

A pistol which Joseph Hanby, of Brandywine hundred, was examining, last week, went off accidentally and the ball passed through the wrist of Mr. Hanby's daughter making a painful wound.

Ex-Gov. Ponder, it is said to have been discovered by some investigator, is ineligible to the position of president and director of the Georgetown bank which he now holds on account of having removed from Sussex county.

Reynolds & Co's second annual stock sale will be made on Mr. R's farm, on the Levels, on Thursday next. People who are in want of stock may find it to their advantage to attend, as some good bargains may be secured.

Four boys broke into the office of Bancroft & Sons' cotton mill on the Brandywine one night last week for the purpose of robbing it of such valuables as they could find, but they were discovered and two of them captured.

Robert Fee, a workman in the employ of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., of Wilmington, was suddenly taken with appoplexy while engaged at his work in the shops, on Friday of last week and fell, dying in a few hours afterward. He was fifty years old.

Religious Notices.

Divine Service will be held in the new M. E. Church, at Summit Bridge; under the ministration of Rev. George R. Bristor, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, and 7½ o'clock, p. m. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Butler is sufficiently recovered from his sickness to resume his duties on the coming Sunday.

New Residences.

Mr. Lingo, on one, and The Associated Carpenters, on the other, are running up the new houses of Dr. John Patton and Mr. Frank Eliason with great rapidity during the pleasant weather that is now prevailing. Both these houses will be handsome buildings and materially add to the appearance of Main street, on which they are located.

Meeting of New Castle Presbytery.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of New Castle is to be held at Newtown on the 6th of February, to take action upon the request of the Rev. B. F. Myers, to have the pastoral relations between himself and the Presbyterian Church at Snow Hill dissolved, in order that he may accept the call of the Presbyterian Church at New London, Pa.

Special Services in the M. E. Church.

The meeting at the Methodist Church has continued another week with slightly increased interest. During this past week Rev. Mr. Hunter of St. Georges and Rev. Mr. Merritt have preached. The ensuing week Rev. T. E. Terry of Leipsic will preach every evening after Monday. And the four weeks special effort will close on Friday night of next week.

A Distillery Captured.

Henry Gerker, the great fruit-grower of Kent county, has got into trouble with the U. S. Revenue Collectors. He removed some distilled spirits from the place of its manufacture to another place without procuring a license, and the collectors bounced him as soon as they heard of it and seized his distillery. Mr. Gerker went up to Wilmington on Tuesday and entered $1000 bail for his appearance to answer before the U. S. District Court. He says that ignorance of the law got him into the trouble.

Sales of Personal Property.

The following sales of personal property will be made in this vicinity on the dates named:

J. C. Sellers, Middletown, February 7th.
James Boulden, Pivot Bridge, Feb. 8.
Reynolds & Co., Levels, Feb. 8th.
B. M. Crawford, Jr., Middle Neck, Md., Feb. 12.
L. A. Cavender, Mt. Pleasant, Feb. 15th.
Sarah A. Townsend & Sisters, Vance's Neck, Feb. 15th.
A. G. Osborne, St. Georges, Feb. 19.
W. T. Beeks, Sassafras Neck, Md., Feb. 20.
Capt. John T. Cooper, Thoroughfare Neck, Del., Feb 20th.
Samuel Townsend, Exec., Townsend, Feb. 21st.
W. R. & C. P. Cochran, Admrs., Middletown, Feb. 22d.
Wm. R. Rothwell, Levels, March 7th.

The Weather and the Roads.

The moderate and spring-like weather of the past week has caused the snow to rapidly disappear, and the frost to come out of the ground, leaving it wet and soft, and the roads heavy and bad.

Peninsula Agricultural & Pomological Association.

The third annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association was held, according to the requirements of the charter, in the office of the Board of Managers, in Middletown, on Saturday afternoon last. Quite a large number of the stockholders were present, some having come a good distance, evincing the interest taken in the affairs of the association by those who hold the stock, not so much on account of the small amount of money invested by each, as by a desire for the success of the annual fair, which has become such a decided institution of the Peninsula.

At a few minutes past one o'clock, Wm. R. Cochran, Esq., the President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and moved an organization by calling Edward Reynolds to the chair, which motion prevailed.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Reynolds returned his acknowledgments for the compliment conferred upon him, and after alluding to the harmony which has hitherto prevailed in the management of the Association recommended that all the proceedings of the meeting should be conducted in such a manner as to insure a continuation of unanimity and harmony in the Board. The meeting was then declared open for business, and the Secretary, J. B. Naudain, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and also of the special meeting held a few weeks since, all of which were approved without question or debate. E. W. Lockwood, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the question of purchasing grounds for the permanent use of the Association, reported that they had not completed their work, and asked that the committee be continued. The report was accepted and the request granted.

The report of the managers of the financial transactions of the past year was then presented through the Secretary, Mr. Naudain, as follows:

ANNUAL STATEMENT—RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 15th, 1876,	$ 7 59
For Twelve Shares Capital Stock...	60 00
" Bills payable.....	208 00
" Track entrance fees.....	1,545 00
" Exhibition tickets.....	4,073 54
" Sales of privileges.....	233 50
Total,.....	$6,127 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Awards to exhibitors.....	$3,320 00
Building account.....	244 34
Rent of grounds.....	490 62
Sundry expenses during Fair.....	386 09
Advertising.....	313 27
Stamps, stationery and printing...	182 15
Music.....	117 00
Salaries.....	375 00
Labor.....	156 56
Hay.....	144 89
Interest.....	81 56
National Trotting Association fees,	56 00
Office rent.....	75 00
" furniture.....	51 67
" expense.....	8 77
Insurance.....	18 88
Implements.....	20 00
Bills of 1875.....	14 80
Cash on hand January 23, 1877....	62 03
Total.....	$6,127 63

ASSETS.

Building account.....	$8,060 99
Implements.....	20 00
Bills receivable.....	281 00
Office furniture.....	51 67
Cash on hand.....	62 03
Total.....	$8,475 69

LIABILITIES.

911 Shares capital stock.....	$4,558 00
Bills payable.....	1,508 00
Gross earnings, three years,.....	2,409 69
Total.....	$8,475 69

NOTE.—During the Exhibition of 1876, premiums were awarded, in excess of that of 1875, to the amount of $743 73. After paying that and other expenses, the gross earnings remaining to the credit of the year 1876 amount to $354 25.

Mr. Dean asked for information in regard to the National Association fee, and for an explanation of the item "sundry expenses during fair." Messrs. Wm. R. Cochran and J. T. Budd gave the required information in regard to the first question, and the secretary read from his books a list of the items of expenses alluded to, after which Mr. Dean expressed himself satisfied, remarking that he had asked the question for the purpose of securing information for the benefit of the meeting. W. A. Comegys then moved that the report be referred to an auditing committee to be appointed by the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Townsend saw no necessity for such a committee, as he had confidence in the gentlemen composing the board, and believed the report all right, and that the board had done the best they could for the interests of the Association. The vote was then taken, and Mr. Comegys' motion prevailed, and Messrs. Comegys, Joseph Biggs and George Derrickson were appointed the committee. On motion of Wm. Green, Mr. Dean was added to the committee.

Mr. Green, as chairman of the auditing committee, appointed at the last annual meeting, made a verbal report that the committee had carefully examined the vouchers of the board up to that date—both of their secretary and treasurer—and had found the accounts all correct and satisfactory. At the request of Mr. Dean this report was reduced to writing and placed in the hands of the secretary for preservation.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The other business of the meeting having been finished, E. B. Rice moved that the Association go into an election of officers, which motion was adopted, and on motion of H. A Nowland the following tellers were appointed to hold the election: Messrs. H. A. Nowland, Joseph Biggs and Andrew S. Eliason. A slight opposition made to two or three of the members of the board served to make the election a little more interesting than it would otherwise have been, but the most perfect good humor prevailed, and nothing of an unpleasant nature was said or done on either side. The result was an almost unanimous re-election of the old board, except that Mr. Arthur Johns was chosen in place of Mr. Wm. Polk, whose name had been left off of the ticket at his own urgent request, thus proving the hearty endorsement of the actions of the board by the stockholders and the confidence of the latter in them. The polls were opened a little after two o'clock, and kept open till four during which time 456 votes were cast. The officers as newly elected, are:

President—William R. Cochran.
Secretary—J. B. Naudain.
Board of Managers—E. W. Lockwood, Martin E. Walker, Edward C. Fenimore, L. P. McDowell, R. A. Cochran, Jr., J. H. Walker, Thos. J. Craven, Daniel W. Corbit, Arthur Johns.

After the counting of the votes and the announcing of the result by the chairman the meeting adjourned, having been one of the most pleasant and quietest of the kind that could possibly be held.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the time for holding the next annual fair was fixed for October 3d, 4th and 5th, 1877.

Dick Brum, a colored man, was taken to Princess Anne jail, on Monday, charged with shooting other negroes through the windows of their houses in Crisfield. When asked what he was locked up for he said "for shooting dem publicans." Richard should have remembered that election times were over, and to shoot 'publicans now is illegal.

Trustees of the Poor of New Castle Co.

The Board of Trustees of the poor of New Castle County held a quarterly meeting, Wednesday at the alms-house. The building were all minutely inspected, and every department was reported to be in a good healthy condition. The books show 230 inmates, being an increase of 39 over last quarter's report. Bills were passed and ordered to be paid amounting to $9,323.

The resignation of Wm. Reynolds, Treasurer of the Board, was presented and accepted. James M. Watson of Wilmington and W. F. Lane of New Castle were nominated to fill the vacancy, when the latter was elected, he receiving 7 votes to 6 for Mr Watson.

John W. Evans stated that the resignation of C. Hill Brinton, Trustee for the North-west district of Wilmington, had been presented to the Levy Court and accepted by that body. In recognition of Mr. Brinton's services as a member of the Board, Mr. Evans offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Board expresses its regret at the resignation of Col. C. Hill Brinton, one of its most efficient members, and we hereby tender him the assurance of our appreciation of his earnest services, rendered in his capacity as Trustee for the Poor for the city of Wilmington, for the last five years

Considerable time of the Board was occupied in discussing some proposed curtailment of expenses, by which the county tax can be reduced one per cent. Although no definite action was taken, yet it is understood that the reduction will be made at the annual meeting.

The vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Brinton has not been filled though Mr. Fehiger the member of Levy Court from Wilmington had the power to appoint one to serve until the meeting of the Levy Court. As that body will meet, however, next week, the vacancy will then be filled.—*Commercial.*

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Friday, Jan. 26th.

Senate.—Messrs. Fiddeman, Ray and Hopkins were, on resolution, appointed a committee to superintend the cancellation of the bonds held by Delaware College.

The House joint resolution in regard to the Del. and N. J. boundary dispute was concurred in.

Bills passed: A further supplement to the act to establish a college for Mechanical and Agricultural Arts; House bill to amend chap. 7, R. S.; House bill to extend the time for recording private acts; to amend the act for the protection of fishermen; to incorporate the Newark Grange Store Co.; to incorporate the Beneficial Society of the United Children of the Light.

House.—Messrs. Holcomb and Hall, under a resolution introduced by the former, were appointed a committee to procure the portrait of Com. Jones and ascertain the cost of having it repaired.

Mr. Burnite introduced a bill to amend the Game laws so as to limit the time for killing game from the 15th of November to the 15th of January, making the law uniform in all three counties.

Monday, Jan. 29th.

Senate.—Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Rev. Statutes, reported back the House bill to amend chap. 111, Rev. Code. Mr. Causey asked for the reading of the bill for information. On motion of Mr. Davis the bill was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Fiddeman the accounts of the Secretary of State were referred to the committee appointed to settle with the State Treasurer.

Bill lost: To transfer Arthur McCloskey from School district 92 to 54, New Castle county.

Bill passed: To raise revenue in School district No. 40 New Castle county.

Mr. Ray, from Com. on Rev. Statutes, reported, with an amendmeut, House bill to amend chap. 111, Rev. Statutes. The amendment was adopted and on motion of Mr. Davis the bill was recommitted.

House.—The act to incorporate St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church was read a third time and recommitted.

Bills passed: A supplement to the charter of the Wilmington Masonic Hall Co.; Senate bill to unite School districts Nos. 60 and 94 New Castle county; Stock law for School district No. 44, N. C. county.

The Clerk of the Senate presented a number of acts for the concurrence of the House.

The Speaker introduced an act to incorporate the Seaford Fire Insurance Co., and Mr. Ware gave notice of an act to incorporate the Front and Union St. Railway Co., of Wilmington, Del.

Tuesday, Jan. 30th.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Fiddeman the vote by which the House bill to amend chap. 111, R. S. was amended was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the Com. on R. S. Subsequently the bill was called up, again amended and then passed.

Mr. Sharpley presented the report of Chas. W. Howland, Treasurer of the Delaware Association for the Education of colored people, which was read and referred to Committee on Education.

Bills passed: To repeal chap. 419, vol. 14; to incorporate the Georgetown Manufacturing and Fruit Preserving Co; to repeal chap. 61, vol. 15.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Fiddeman, to authorize the appointment of an auditor in the court of chancery; by Mr. Ray to exempt foreign investments from taxation.

House.—The Speaker presented Treasurer Howland's report. Sundry new bills were given notice of.

Mr. Burnite offered a resolution calling on the Treasurers of Kent and Sussex counties to explain why they have not paid over the money collected for the education of colored people.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Robinson to authorize the appointment of an additional notary public in Sussex county; by Mr. Ware to incorporate the Front and Union St. Railway Co. of Wilmington; to amend chap. 55, R. S.

Bills passed: For the relief of Amelia S. Carty; to renew the charter of the Mill Creek Fire Insurance Co., with an amendment; to incorporate St. John's Church, of Wyoming, with amendment; to lay out a new School district in Sussex county; a further supplement to the charter of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.

The Clerk of the Senate presented several bills that had passed that body for the concurrence of the House. The act to incorporate the Odessa Hall Co. was made a special order for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Holcomb the Senate amendments to the House bill to amend chap 111, were read and rejected.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st.

Senate.—Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution empowering the Committee on Education to send for persons and papers in reference to the report of Charles W. Howland, Treasurer of the Del. Association for the education of colored people. Mr. Davis from the Com. on Corporations, reported back the bill in relation to railroads with an amendment, which was adopted and 250 copies of the bill ordered. The bill for a further supplement to the charter of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company was read a first and second time and referred to the Com. on Corporations. The Clerk of the House informed the Senate that the House had refused to concur in the Senate amendment to its bill to amend chap. 111, R. S. On motion of Mr. Causey the Senate resolved to adhere to its amendment. Mr. Ray then moved the appointment of a committee of conference of three from each House, on the bill. Adopted and Messrs. Ray, Causey and Harrington appointed on said committee. A supplement to the charter of the Pocomoke River Improvement Co. was passed.

House.—Mr. Messick presented a petition from citizens of Sussex co., asking a reduction in the fees of all public officers. The Secretary of State delivered the bonds of the State Auditor and Treasurer, as made to the Governer. The Clerk of the Senate informed the House of the Senate's determination to adhere to its amendment to the Sheriff Printing bill and asked for the appointment of a committee of conference. Granted, and Messrs. Holcomb, Wright and Mustard appointed.

Bills passed: To incorporate the Odessa Hall Co.; to repeal chap. 60, vol. 15, (Hawk and Owl bill); private act for relief of Elizabeth B. Ochelltree.

Thursday, Feb. 1st.

Senate.—Bills passed: To lay out a school district in Sussex county; a supplement to the charter of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company; a supplement to the charter of the Wilmington Masonic Hall Co.; in relation to the Trustees of the Poor of Kent county; to lay out a private road in Milford hundred; stock law for District 44, New Castle county; to amend chap. 7, sec. 4, R. S.

Mr. Ray, from the conference committee on the bill to amend chapter 111, revised statutes in regard to sheriff's printing, reported that the committee had agreed upon an amendment which they recommended. It was adopted.

House.—Mr. Brown presented a petition from citizens of Kent county asking for relief from the toll charged by grist mills which they declare exorbitant. Mr. Morris offered a resolution to refuse new business after the 19th inst. It was voted down.

The Conference committee reported that an agreement had been made between the committees of the two Houses on the sheriff printing bill, and the report was accepted.

Bills passed: To pay the Levy Court of Sussex county a certain sum of money; authorizing an additional notary public for Sussex county; to raise revenue for School District, No. 40, New Castle county; to incorporate the Georgetown Fruit Preserving Company.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Bird to amend chapter 110, R. S. (to enable non-residents to obtain judgments); by the same, to amend chapter 89, R. S. (in relation to the settlement of personal estates.)

The Clerk of the Senate presented a number of bills passed by that body, for the concurrence of the House.

Dover Letter.

Legislative Doings — Local Matters — A Continued Trial.

DOVER, Feb. 2d, 1877.

As a stereotyped answer to any question in regard to the work of the Legislature, you get "O, they are doing nothing." But that is rather too far beyond the truth. There are a few bills that have been or are to be introduced that carry with them an immense amount of public interest in their disposition, and among these may be classed the workhouse bill, and Mr. Messick's matrimonial bill. Ah! how the latter is petted by Mr. M., and how earnestly he appeals to the members of the House in its behalf, saying that he intended it should pass both branches of the Legislature.

There are rumors afloat that the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. is urging, through representatives, the passage of a law in reference to the proposed Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal, but there is nothing creditable in them.

Probably one of the most remarkable, and especially interesting trials that, ever came off, is now in progress here. A man named Steward shot a dog belonging to a couple of brothers named Ennis. The dog was killed, simply because he chose to lay in neighbor Stewards' path and bite or growl at him every day. Messrs. Ennis sought redress before Squire Dickson, and the case was called on Wednesday morning with Harrington and Ridgely for the defense and Elias Reed for plaintiff. With this array of counsel the trial has been going on two days and is not yet concluded, though a decision may be made to-day. The affair is creating much talk and ridicule.

Meetings in the M. E. Church continue with some good results. I saw it stated in one of the Wilmington papers this week that Dick Harrington was one of the converts. This is an error. He only had his name enrolled on the church list

None of the nine prisoners who recently escaped from Dover jail have been captured. In all probability they went north as far as Philadelphia and then separated.

Next week I hope to give the TRANSCRIPT a letter more complete with general topics.—Until then the Legislature shall be watched closely. L. H. L.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Republican.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The question what will our Legislature do in the way of temperance legislation this winter, is one that is occupying the minds of more of our people than ever before. We are informed, by a friend who has been to Dover interviewing the members on the subject, that the House is about evenly divided on this question, while the Senate is very conservative and non-committal. It is understood that the "Liquor League" will be on hand with "lots" of money, and will "fee" a Lawyer, and use every means in their power to procure the repeal of the Stringent License Law, and the passage of a free License Law in its stead.

Their plan is to let every man sell who is willing to pay $50 or $100 license, as the case may be without being compelled to publish his application, or pass the scrutiny of the court.

It is quite certain that if Local Option obtains this winter, the friends of the movement will have to put forth herculean efforts and bring such influences to bear as will convince the Legislature that the masses are in favor of submitting the question to the people to be decided at the ballot-box.

We are pleased to see that the chief officers of all the Temperance organizations of the State have united in a call for a State Temperance Convention in the interest of Local Option to be held in Dover, Wednesday, Feb. 29th, 1877. For the first time in this State, the temperance people are united. Local Option is the "policy"—on this issue the battle is to be fought. Now is the time for action. No time is to be lost. Let our friends be active in circulating Local Option petitions.

Let every church, lodge, division, and other temperance organization in the State, be fully represented at Dover on the 20th of February. In the meantime, let every minister of the Gospel take this matter in hand, and preach on the subject, circulate petitions, and urge his church to action. If proper effort is put forth, victory will be achieved; but there must be work, earnest, energetic, persevering work done during the next five weeks Friends of the temperance movement are you sufficiently aroused? LOCAL OPTION.

EASTERN SHORE MATTERS.

Corn-popping parties are among the amusements just now in vogue among the young folks of Snowhill and vicinity.

Sixty-two conversions are reported as the result of the special meetings, still in progress, in the M. E. Church, at Chestertown, of which Rev. W. H. Hutchins is pastor.

The Easton *Star* congratulates Col. W. F. Townsend on his appointment as Clerk of the Peace of Sussex county. The Colonel is a native of Talbot county and the *Star* says he is "a life long Democrat."

The weather is so mild and spring-like in the lower (Maryland) counties of the peninsula that people are talking of planting peas and other vegetables, so as to have them early for the city markets.

Messrs. Reynolds & Co., will make their 2d annual sale on the Levels on Thursday, Feb. 8th, 1877. The property to be sold, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Farm Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes; Falling-top Buggy, Jenny Lind wagon, single and double Carriage Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, &c., &c.

Business Locals.

Messrs. Reynolds & Co., will make their 2d annual sale on the Levels on Thursday, Feb. 8th 1877. The property to be sold, Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs; Farm Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes; Falling-top Buggy, Jenny Lind Wagon, Single and Double Carriage Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, &c., &c.

A FRESH INVOICE, Bethlehem Buckwheat Flour and Oat Meal. Grits, the best in the market. For sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

Star Skirt Braids 7 cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Beef (smoked), at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

ENVELOPES of all sizes, and letter heads with business cards, furnished, very cheap at the TRANSCRIPT office.

New No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts; New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

A choice Rio Coffee, green, 25 cents, roasted 30 cents, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guinet Black Silks at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1 75 per yard, just received direct from the importers.

DON'T FAIL to see the "ECONOMY COFFEE POT" at Eliason & Benson's, the most economical coffee pot ever manufactured.

Slocomb Mince Meat, Cranberries, Raisins, Citron, Prunes, etc., at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A neat, comfortable HOUSE TO LET from the present until March 25th, 1877, with the privilege of next year. Is on Broad street adjoining B. F. Lippincott's. Lowest rent in town. Apply at the BOOT AND SHOE STORE, or to G. E. HUKILL.

Ladies' 2-Button KID GLOVES, all colors, *warranted*. Every pair that rips or burrs, exchanged for new ones. $1 per pair. S. M. Reynods.

Boys' and Youths' Congress Gaiters, Bals., and Long Boots to fit all the little folks, at $1 25, 1 50 & 1 75, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

If you want Gros-Grain Ribbons cheap, go to W. H. MOORE & CO'S.

Men's fine calf Dress Boots, double and single sole, at $4 00, 4 50 and 5 00. Also, calf Congress Gaiters at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 50 3 00 and 4 00, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Clark's best Spool Cotton, 6 cents per Spool or 70 cents per dozen *Cash*, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Kid Gloves—every pair warranted—at W. H. Moore & Co's for $1.

One bale of heavy twilled Gray Flannels at 25 cents, same goods sold last season at 37½ cents. S. M. REYNOLDS.

Go to W. H. Moore & Co's for Zephyr.

Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Carriage Whips, in stock and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

The largest stock of Hamburg Edgings in Middletown can be found at W. H. MOORE & CO'S.

Good, heavy long leg Boots for men's wear $2 25, 2 50, 2 75 and 3 00, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

Extra long leg, whole leather, double sole Men's Boots—warranted not to leak, rip or break until worn out with old age. Price, only $4 cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS

Opened this day, a new case of CALICOES, warranted fast colors, at 6 cts. per yard, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses Choice Sugar Loaf Drips and Sugar House Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Rumford's Yeast Powder the best in the market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

An elegant Two-Button Kid Glove for 75 cents cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS.

A TIME-HONORED SPECIFIC.—The long and successful career of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medecine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Diptheria and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulus Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the fact that it not only entirely eradicates the diseases to which it is adopted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 916 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggist, H. Chamberlaine, Middletown, H. P. Baker, Odessa.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, and plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medecine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitated to recommend it to all who need such a medecine.—*Tehuacano (Texas) Presbyterian.* tmar1

Those two foes of bodily comfort, Rheumatism and the Gout, cease their twinges if the affected part is daily washed with Glenn's Sulpher Soap, which banishes pain and renders the joints and muscles supple and elastic. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. tmar1

READ AND LEARN FOR YOURSELF.

Many valuable discoveries and much useful knowledge is kept from the world, because of the immense expense in making them known to the people. This is not the case with BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, although but a few years introduced into this country, its sale now reaches in every town and village in the U. S. Its wonderful success in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Asthma, and all other diseases of the throat and lungs, was first made known by distributing every year, for three years, over 400,000 bottles to the afflicted, free of charge, by Druggists. No such a test of merit was ever given before to any other preparation. Could you ask more? Go to your druggist, H. Chamberlaine, Middletown, or H. P. Baker, Odessa, and get a bottle for 75c and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over work, indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. See large advertisement.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF A RAIL ROAD.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Cour for Kent County, in Equity, to enforce the first lien and mortgage, the undersigned as Trustees, will sell at Public Auction, in the porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, Maryland, kept by S. V. Farson, on

Thursday, 15th of February, 1877,

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described Railroad Property, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, commonly called

The Kent County Rail Road.

The Company was chartered by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, on the 8th of March, 1856, and several supplementary Acts relating thereto have been since passed by the General Assembly of Maryland; all which Acts may be found among the published laws of the State, together with all the estate, property, franchises, rights and chartered privileges belonging, attached, or appurtenant to said Road, including a lot of rails which have been removed from the road bed.

The Main Stem of this road, now built from Chestertown to Massey's ⋈ Roads,

20 MILES IN LENGTH

is connected with the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, and with the Townsend Branch of the Delaware Railroad, and also with the Bombay Hook road leading from Masseys to Clayton, on the Delaware road.

The number of acres of land condemned is about Eight Acres to the mile, or about 160 acres, besides land for depots and sidings.

There are Stations at Worton, Lynch's, Still Pond, Kennedyville, Blacks, Lambson's, and buildings at all of them. The depot at Chestertown contains upwards of two acres, where there is a turn-table, and several buildings.

ALSO,

All that part of the Kent County Rail Road between Worton Station and the main road leading from Chestertown by the Fancy Farm, and intersecting said road at or near Watsons, on the Whittington Farm, a distance of between three and four miles. This part of the road is in full operation.

ALSO,

All the Right and Title of the Kent County R. R. Company to the Railroad leading from Massey's to the Delaware line, being part of the route from Masseys to Clayton, and from Clayton to Bombay Hook, about three miles to the Delaware line.

ALSO,

All that portion of the Kent County Rail road which begins at the depot, near Chestertown, and runs to Chester river, through the lands of Mr. J. N. Usilton and others, together with a

Large and Substantial Wharf,

on Chester River, at navigable water.

ALSO,

All the right of the said Kent County Railroad as located from the point on the Fancy road, at Watson's Farm, to the lands of Thos R. Brown's heirs and devisees, at a place called Herring Pond, at the Chesapeake Bay, all of which, but a fraction of a mile, has been graded.

ALSO,

all that portion of the Kent County Railroad leading from Chestertown through the lands of Messrs. J. N. Usilton, Dr. T. H. Whaland, Judge Wickes and others, to a farm belonging to the Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, near Belair, a distance of about four and a half miles. The Track has been laid about two-thirds of the distance, and the whole graded and bridged.

Will also be offered at Public Sale at the same time and place

All the Rolling Stock,

of said road, consisting of

Hand Cars Also, the *Water Tank, Pump, Frogs, Tools, Switches, Spikes, etc., etc.*

This road has been laid with about 2,300 Tons of good Iron, and about 60,000 Ties, mostly White Oak, and the best Fish Plates have been used.

The Trains are running daily on the most of the road, which is located through one of the finest farming regions in the United States, and is in an improving state. Peach and other Fruits are grown of the best quality and in abundance, and Grain and the grasses grow finely. If the road could be completed to the Chesapeake Bay, with a steamer connecting its advantages with Baltimore City, it would open a travel and commerce that would be remunerative to the owners. It is now doing a good business.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale are, one-third part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof, at the option of the Trustees; the balance to be paid in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest at six per cent. from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees by bonds or notes with approved security.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
GEORGE VICKERS,
Jan. 6—tds TRUSTEES.

REYNOLDS & CO.,

No. 832 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Conveyancers, Surveyors, Real Estate Agents,

Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited.

Reference furnished.

REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 832 MARKET STREET,
Jan 11—ly Wilmington, Del

JAMES D. ELIASON,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

GRAIN DEALER

AGENT FOR

S. P. TRUSS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Nov18-3m

FOR RENT,

The Brick Dwelling, with Store attached (known as Lockwood's Corner), or with House and Store separate. Possession given March 25th, 1877. For further particulars, apply to MRS. MARTHA E. CLAYTON, dec30tf P. O. Box 104, Middletown, Del.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The Main Buildings OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The firm started Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES in a small corner of Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES the old brick build- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES ing at Sixth and Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Market, now some- Wanamaker's Warehouses
WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES what changed by Wanamaker's War

Agricultural.

Famous Raspberries.

BY R. H. HAINES.

A few years ago it was thought that perfection had been almost reached in some of the new raspberries then introduced; but the appearance of several new varieties has given us a very agreeable surprise, and we cheerfully yield to them the post of honor Raspberries are now grown that not only excel the old kinds in size and productiveness, but also set at defiance the formerly much dreaded ravages of the Frost King with his icy fingers. There are two or three kinds of raspberries that are now attracting especial interest in the fruit world, and possibly a short description of them may prove of interest.

"*The Delaware.*"—This is a name famous throughout the land as belonging to one of our most delicious, and tempting varieties of grapes; and the raspberry to which it is now applied, also seems well worthy of possessing it. In nearly all of the principal art galleries of the country, visitors will find an attractive looking painting representing an overturned basket of brilliant red raspberries, with a background of dark green leaves, making a beautiful contrast and a very pretty little picture. It is a painting that many linger over and examine with a great deal of pleasure, and perhaps, with many, a wish to possess it. Yet this is a picture that any one can readily arrange for his own gratification, and with much more reality and even greater truthfulness than is sometimes displayed. For this purpose our friend—"The Delaware"—will gladly offer his services, and I know of no other that will fill the office to better advantage. The berries are a beautiful red in color, and unusually large—nearly three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and sometimes seven-eighths of an inch in length. When a number of these are carelessly thrown upon some dark green leaves, they will form a tempting and beautiful picture that few will be able to resist. The quality of the fruit is about all that can be desired, while they also have the merit of being sufficiently firm to carry to distant markets. The plants are quite hardy and require no protection in winter.

"*The Highland Hardy*"—A few words in regard to this popular raspberry will perhaps prove acceptable to those who have watched its progress during the past two or three years. The experience of the past summer has, I think, fully corroborated what has previously been written in regard to it For a very early hardy and profitable variety, it is still highly esteemed. Unusual success has attended its cultivation along the Hudson during the last few years. The berries are shipped to the New York markets in what are called "cups," holding one-third of a quart each—from sixty to eighty-four of these cups being placed in crates—some persons using one size, and others another. One fruit grower, in 1873, from one-fourth of an acre sold 3,965 cups at an average of thirteen and a half cents each; making $534 06 from this small plot. Last year another sold 8,420 cups from a little over one-third of an acre at an average of five and a half cents a cup, making a yield of about $1,100 per acre. These are exceptional yields, and considerably above the average; still, a very desirable quality in this raspberry is the fact that it can be grown successfully in nearly all localities, giving a profit per acre, according to the soil upon which it is grown, the cultivation bestowed, or the condition of the markets. The berries are from medium to large in size, of a bright color, and sufficiently firm for shipping As the plants require no protection whatever in winter, an acre may be cultivated at very little more expense than the same area in corn.

"*Herstine*" and "*Brandywine*" are two other varieties that are highly esteemed—the first for home use or near market; the second for shipping to distant points. Space does not, however, permit me at this time to give a further description of them.

Years ago, it was the custom to set out raspberries and nearly all other fruits in the spring; but recent experience has shown that this can be done equally as well, if not to better advantage in the fall. The method now largely employed is to set out the plants any time between the 15th of October and the latter part of November; and just before the ground freezes up, the soil is well "hilled up" around them, and leveled off again in April. By following this plan they make a much earlier start in spring, and are not as liable to be injured by the early droughts that frequently occur. The usual arrangement in planting is to set out the plants in hills, four feet apart each way. This requires less hoeing, and usually larger berries are obtained. Others set out the plants three feet apart, in rows six or seven feet distant from each other. Either way will well repay the owner whin he sees the bushes bending under the weight of their beautiful bright red berries.

An accurate farmer has furnished the *Country Gentleman* a statement of his experiment with feeding cut feed and meal to his horses, accompanied with weighing and measuring. He cuts oats and straw about an inch long, with a rawhide cylinder machine, and this chopped straw is then treated with corn meal and bran mixed in about equal quantities as to weight, so that each horse has about a bushel of cut feed and three quarts of the meal and bran twice in each day. Sometimes hay is cut instead of oat straw, or both are mixed. It is found that two hundred pounds per week of this mixture of corn meal and bran, added to the cut feed, will keep a pair of working horses in the best condition. This, he is satisfied, from experiment, is less than two-thirds of the cost of keeping them on uncut hay and whole grain. The corn-meal alone is not so good for horses as when mixed with bran. An excellent meal is made of ground oats. The fodder is cut by horse-power on stormy or spare days, and stored away in large bins, so as to furnish always a supply on hand.

The *Rural New Yorker* says the "Versaillaise" Currant is the same as the Cherry Currant and not a distinct variety, and some of the best European small fruit culturists, who know the history of both much better than it is known in this country, tell us that they are the same.

A blushing young mother went into a furniture store one day recently, and timidly asked for a "matrimonial basket."

Humorous.

How Badly they Felt.—Term was over, the coach was full of young Oxonians returning to the respective colleges; the morning was cold, wet and miserable, when a well appointed 'drag' drove up to the "White Horse Cellar," Piccadilly. "Have you room for one inside?" asked as pretty a girl as you would wish to see on a summer's day. "What a beauty!" exclaimed one.—"Quite lovely!" said another. "Perfect!" lisped a third. "Quite full, miss, inside and out," replied the coachman. "Surely you can make room for one," persevered the fair one. "Quite impossible, without the young gentlemen's consent." "Lot's of room!" cried the insiders; "we are not very large: we can manage to take one more." "If the gentlemen consent," replied the driver, "I can have no objection." "We agree," said the inside quartet. "All right," responded the coachman. The fare was paid and the guard proceeded to open the door, and let down the steps. "Now, miss, if you please; we are bebind our time." "Come along, grandfather," cried the damsel, addressing a most respectable looking, portly, elderly man; "tbe money is paid, and got in, and be sure you thank the young gentlemen;" at the same time suiting the action to the word, and with a smile, assisting her respected grandfather into the coach. "Here's some mistake; you'll squeeze us to death," cried the astonished party. "Sorry to incommode you," replied the intruder; "I hope you won't object to have both windows up, I'm sadly troubled with a cough." At this moment, "All right, sit fast?" was heard, and the "Defiance" rattled away, best pace, drowning the voices of the astonished Oxonians

Mr. Washington's Skepticism.—Yesterday, as a colored resident of Detroit was on his way down Griswold st., says M. Quad, he was halted by a stranger who beckoned him to turn into Congress street. When they were alone the strange man said:

"Isn't your name Jones?"

"No, sah—my name is Washington, sah."

"I knew it was, of course," smiled the stranger, "and now to business. I am from New York—came here to hunt up all the colored men named Washington. Each one of them is heir to $20,000 cash, left by the late Joshua Washington, of Long Island. In about ten days, or about as soon as I can forward your papers, you will receive your cash"

"Doan' seem possible!" exclaimed the colored citizen.

"It's sudden of course, but when you have the money placed in your hands you will have to acknowledge the good fortune. Now, then, I'll want $2 of you for making out the papers and so on."

"When de feller said dat," exclaimed Mr. Washington to a policeman, "den I knowed he was de wuss kind of a dead beat, an' I hauled off an' spit on my hans' an' got ready fur to knock his chin off, an' he made fur de alley and discaped"

Evidently not a Wesleyan.—A traveler in the Western district was struck by the absence of the usual tossellated language of the bullock driver, in the case of a man on the road with a small team, which he thus apostrophized: "Come hither, Baptist! Wo-o-o! Presbyterian," etc. This mode of address seemed so strange to the traveler that he entered into conversation with the man and asked him how these titles were applicable to a bullock team. "Well, sir, you see," said he, "I calls this the 'clesiastical team. You see that bullock on the off side leading; I call him Baptist. We'll be crossing the creek presently, and he'll be bound to make for water. That one on the near side, he's 'Piscopalian, 'cause he holds his head so werry high. That bullock on the off side of the pole, the one with the crumpled horn, I calls him Presbyterian. He is the most out-and-out knowing bullock of the lot. The brindle in the same yoke with him, he's Wesleyan. He's always a grunting and groaning, as if he was dragging the whole load. Bless your life, sir, he's not pulling an ounce."

A young lady recently discovered her younger brother out behind the woodshed gallantly puffing away at a sweet-fern cigar:

"There, young man!" she exclaimed as the cigar quickly disappeared behind the boy's back, "I'll tell father on you, see if I don't."

"Yes, you tell 'im," retorted the young reprobate, suddenly recovering himself, "you tell 'im, will you! and then see how soon that fellow of yourn will skip; I'll tell father how you and 'im were sittin' on the parlor sofa, an' 'im huggin' you like blazes; you jes go an' tell—that's all I ask."

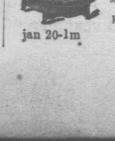
The young lady discreetly withdrew, and the eloquent statesman finished his smoke in watchful silence.

The Judge was very fond of quoting law Latin in order to give dignity and *impressement* to his remarks. One day, in passing sentence on a prisoner, he said: "In accordance with the *lex non scripta* I sentence you to three months' imprisonment." "What in the thunder does he mean by that Dutch talk?" said old Bummerson, who knows no more of Latin than a hog does of trigonometry. "He means," explained a rising member of the bar, anxious to display his familiarity with the dead language, "he means that he decides according to law and not to Scripture."

Nothing undermines one's faith in a man's liberality to the church, so much as to see him stick his hands down deep into his pockets, as the contribution box is traveling his way, look astonished, and then remark to his next neighbor, "I've got on my other pants."

A traveler in the East once saw a man who had lost his legs by leprosy, mounted on the shoulders of one who had lost his arms by the same disease—the first mentioned sowing grain while the latter did the locomotion.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with the spirits of turpentine and put in a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preventive against moths.



Allcott's Water-Wheel.

Awarded the Centennial Medal.

The most practical, simple and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged. Address

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Mfrs of Wheel & Mill Machinery,
Mount Holly, N. J.
Will give manufacturing rights.

jan 20-1m

Middletown Directory.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Town Commissioners—T. E. Hurn, President; Thos. Massey, Jr., Secretary; Jas. H. Scowdrick, G. W. Wilson, Wm. W. Wilson.
Assessor—C. E. Anderson.
Treasurer.—Isaac Jones.
Justice of the Peace.—DeW. C. Walker.
Policeman.—L. B. Woodward
Lamplighter.—F. Schreitz.

NOTARY PUBLIC

John A. Reynolds.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY.

Hon John P. Cochran, Pres.; Henry Davis, Treas.; Samuel Penington, Secretary; James Kanely, B. Gibbs, R. T. Cochran, N. Williams.
Principal of Academy.—T. S. Stevens.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

Directors.—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. Biggs. John A. Reynolds, James Culbertson, E. C. Fenimore, M. E. Walker, J. B. Cazier, Joseph Biggs.
President.—Henry Clayton,
Cashier.—J. R. Hall.
Teller.—John S. Crouch.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.

J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Penington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Scowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

Forest Presbyterian.—Rev. John Patton, D. D, Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal.—Rev. Wm. C Butler, Rector. On Sundays—Morning Prayer, 10.30 a. m.; Evening Prayer, 7:00 p. m. Sunday School, 9 a. m. Evening Prayer on Fridays at 5 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal,—Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D., Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.30 p. m.

Colored Methodist.—Rev N. Morris—Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 p. m., 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p. m.

MASONIC.

Adoniram Chapter No. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p m.
Union Lodge No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damon Lodge, No. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No 9. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clk. Lodge Room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

Middletown B. & L. Association.—Samuel Penington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.
Mutual Loan Association of Middletown.—Jas. H. Scowdrick, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Penins. Agricultural and Pomological Association.—Wm. R. Cochran, President and Chairman of Board of Managers; J. B. Naudain, Secretary. Annual Meeting fourth Saturday in January. Next annual fair will be held on October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1876.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

DELAWARE RAILROAD

Passenger trains going North leave at 7.07 8.33 a m and 3 59 p m; going South at 10.42 a m, and 7.34 and 8.52 p m. Freight trains with passenger car attached, going North, leave at 8.05 p m; going South, at 2.40 a m.

POST OFFICE.

Office Hours.—Opens at 6 30 a m and closes at 9 p m every day except Sunday
Mails for the North close at 7.15 a m, and 3.00 p m.
Mail for the South closes at 10 15 a m.
Mails for Odessa close at 10.23 a m and 8.30 p m.
Mails for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton close at 10.23 a m.

STAGE LINES

Stage for Odessa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 10.43 am and 8.52 p m mail trains.
Stages for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 10.43 a m train.

THE GAZETTE

1877 BALTIMORE 1877

Encouraged by the public appreciation of the effort to make a first-class independent journal, the Publisher of The Gazette has perfected such arrangements as will maintain its present standing in advance of any other newspaper in Baltimore. The fearless and aggressive tone of its editorial comments will be continued, and the variety of its reading matter will be an additional attraction to the general reader. It will be independent in all things and neutral in nothing, and will unsparingly denounce the wrong and commend the good, no matter what men or party may be affected by its action. Its constantly increasing corps of special correspondents includes able representatives at all the prominent news centres in the country, who will keep its readers fully informed of all current events. Its reliable Washington correspondence, heretofore a marked feature, will be found to be of more than ordinary interest during the present year, while the news from all parts of the world, furnished by the Associated Press, will be presented daily in a succinct and attractive form. The excellence of its local, financial, commercial, maritime and miscellaneous departments will be rigidly maintained. Particular attention will be paid to Maryland news, and that of the adjoining states. The Gazette is published in a beautiful and attractive form, and no effort will be spared to keep it, in every respect, in the front rank of American journalism.

The Daily Gazette, 4 pages, 28 columns, payable in advance, $6.00 a year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months, or 60 cents a month, postage prepaid at this office.

The Weekly Gazette, in addition to the brightest and best features of the Daily issue, contains all the news of the week carefully collated. It is filled with domestic and foreign news, special correspondence, able and fearless editorial comments, and interesting literary selections. It is prepared with a special view to make it a healthful, vigorous, elevating and instructive family newspaper, and embraces every department found in a first-class weekly journal. It is one of the best and cheapest newspapers in the country.

Terms, in advance, $1 a year, postage prepaid at this office. No subscriptions received for a shorter time.

Address, THE GAZETTE,
Dec 30—6t Baltimore, Maryland

FOR RENT.

A 9 Room House, with Carriage House and Stable, on Main Street.
A 5 Room House, Slaughter House and Stable, on Main Street.
A 5 Room House, Carriage House and Stable, on Lake Street.
A 5 Room House, on Lake street. Possession the 25th of March, next. Apply to
jan 13-2m J. H. SCOWDRICK, Agt.

FOR RENT.

The Cottage, now occupied by J. T. Budd, near Middletown Possession given March 25th, next. Apply to
jan 13—tf WILLIAM BRADY.

FOR RENT.

TWO DESIRABLE HOUSES, on MAIN Street, Middletown, Delaware; one with seven rooms—one of which will be fitted up for a store, if desired—with immediate possession. The other, with eight rooms, possession March 25th Inquire of C. J. SMITH, at her store upon the premises. jan 6—tf

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,

GRAIN DEALER,

Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR

Wm. Lea & Sons,

BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR GRAIN

On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters

OR ON DELAWARE R. R.

And its Connections.

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL LIME. FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Jan 1, 1876–tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

Agricultural Implements.

Sole agents for

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also, Sole Agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC Guano,

Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and

SUN GUANO,

RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,

J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

sept 12–ly.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ODESSA WAGON WORKS.

Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, from which those desiring Wagons can be accommodated at short notice. Also, a large stock of

PLOWS,

HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.

Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, &c.

Farmers' Attention is called to the celebrated

PIONEER STUMP PULLER,

which has met with universal favor, having been tried in nearly every State.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to.

We are selling low for cash.

L. V. ASPRIL & SON,

ODESSA, DELAWARE.

Janury 15th, 1876—tf

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

is unhesitatingly pronounced by hosts of practical operators to be the best machine for practicability and economy, as well as durability and simplicity, now before the public. It is, beyond question, more desirable for all kinds of work than any other machine in use

It is the only practical machine for hemming *bias* alpaca, poplin or other such goods without *basting*, and is especially adapted to DRESS MAKING.

The Vertical Feed-Bar

involves a new feature, possessing one of the most valuable working principles ever invented.

The DAVIS was awarded the highest premium,

A Gold Medal,

over 19 competitors after a severe test of six weeks, by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in 1874

It received the 1st PREMIUM as the best machine for general use at the great Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia; It was also awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM

At the

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL & POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

At Middletown

One of these excellent machines is now at the shop of Mr T E Hurn in Middletown, where it can be seen and examined.

W. & S. SPEAKMAN,
AGENTS,
oc8-3m 507 King street, Wilmington, Del

FOR SALE.

A lot of Thoroughbred WHITE CHESTER PIGS. Also, a lot of Full-Blood GAME CHICKENS. Apply to
S. F. SHALLCROSS, Jr.,
Jan. 6—1m Odessa, Del.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

COME LOOK AT IT,

THEN BUY CHEAP

For the Ready Cash.

ELIASON BROS.

Middletown, Del.

Having concluded that large sales and quick returns will not only pay better than having the goods lay on the shelves, but enable us to constantly show a greater variety, we have marked all our

GOODS DOWN,

TO A VERY LOW FIGURE.

We have recently added to our Stock and are prepared to exhibit to the inhabitants of this town and vicinity a magnificent line of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

NOTIONS,

Etc., etc. We adhere strictly to "Popular Prices," and the popular verdict on our prices is that no goods of the same style and workmanship can be bought anywhere else for the same money.

We have with us W. GEO. MABREY.

November 18th, 1876.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to the large and well-selected

Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, HARDWARE,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware,

FISH, MEATS, &c.

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A

First Class Country Store.

All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold

At Prices in accordance with the times.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

CHAS. TATMAN, Jr.,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 1, 1876—tf

Closing Out

AT COST.

S. R. ESTES & CO.,

having determined to discontinue the Clothing business in Middletown, will commence on this

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1876

to close out our entire stock

AT COST.

consisting of a large assortment of

Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

We have marked our Overcoats at prices that will astonish you, and we are determined to close out within 60 days, so now is your time to buy. S. R. ESTES & CO.,
Dec 23—3m Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN

Iron Foundry and Machine Shop.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Jan 1-tf Founders and Machinists.

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Of Every Description

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Established 1865.

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Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,

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Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to In erference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send Stamp for pamphlet of sixty pages.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an *Increase*. Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. We pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of experienced lawyers and clerks.

By reason of error or fraud many attorneys are suspended from practice before the Pension and other offices each year. Claimants, whose attorneys have been thus suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us.

As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
P. O. Box 44. *Washington, D. C.*

Washington, D. C., *November* 24, 1876.

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *fidelity* of the Law, Patent and Collection House of Gilmore & Co., of this city.

GEO. H. B. WHITE,
(Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A Sterling Remedy for Diseases and Injuries of the Skin; A Healthful Beautifier of the Complexion; A Reliable Means of Preventing and Relieving Rheumatism and Gout, and an Unequaled Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Counter-Irritant.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap*** produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts*. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Buy the large cakes and thereby economize. Sold by all Druggists.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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DEALER IN

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TOWNSEND,

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In Municipal, State and National Affairs!

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A FIRST-CLASS MORNING NEWSPAPER.

Is published every morning, Sundays excepted, and delivered in the City of Philadelphia and surrounding Cities, Villages and Towns, for TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. It contains all the News of the Day, including the

Associated Press Telegrams,
Special Telegrams
And Correspondence

from all points of interest, full and accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussions of all current topics. It is a first-class newspaper in every respect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Are tastefully and attractively displayed.

☞ The circulation of "THE TIMES" is much larger than that of any other daily paper in this City or State, with the single exception of the Ledger, and is constantly increasing.

Ladies call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at the new assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in all widths and prices from 10 cents and upwards.

Job Printing.

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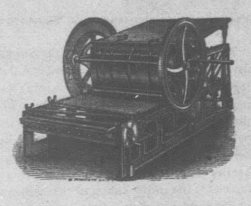

Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

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JOB PRINTING.

Having just added another supply of new and handsome types to our stock, we are now better than ever before prepared to execute promptly, neatly and at moderate prices

Job Printing of Every Description

—SUCH AS—

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
CHEQUES,
NOTES,
DRAFTS,
LABELS,
DODGERS, AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

GENERALLY.

—WE ALSO PRINT—

PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
STOCK CERTIFICATES,
CATALOGUES,
REPORTS, Etc, Etc.

And cordially invite all persons who may have need of any of these things, or any style or kind of printing, to favor us with a call and learn our prices. We give especial attention to the printing of

POSTERS,

SALE BILLS,

Etc., which for attractiveness and beauty we think cannot be surpassed, if equaled, anywhere else. Having every facility for the prosecution of the

PRINTING BUSINESS,

in all its varied details we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

OUR PRESSES

are the latest improved kind while our stock of display TYPES, CUTS, &c., cannot be surpassed by any office on the peninsula. Employing skilled workmen and giving our own personal and constant attention to our business, we feel satisfied of our ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders, and invite an examination of the style and quality of our work.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

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THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Billious Cholic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Disability, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Disease of Heart, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diptheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

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Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ For sale by all druggists.

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mh25- y Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE located on the corner of Main and Scott Sts., Middletown, Delaware, only one square from the Delaware R. R. depot, containing sixteen rooms, besides bathroom, with tank, and cellar. The house is fitted up with all the modern improvements and conveniences for housekeeping.

There is also a large brick stable, carriage and ice-house on the premises—all under the same roof—in the attic of which is another large tank.

This is one of the finest properties in the town and is very desirable as a residence. An office attached to the house, together with its convenient location, makes it particularly suitable for a broker, lawyer, physician or other professional man.

It will be offered for sale until January 1st, 1877, when, if not sold, it will be for rent.

Possession given at once.

For further information apply to JOHN A. REYNOLDS, or on the premises to
dec 2—tf J. B. FENIMORE.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Good Building Sand always on hand.
jan1-77 W. W. WILSON.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Del. Division.—Time Table.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, NOV. 27th, 1876, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	P. M.	Mixed. A. M.	P. M.		NORTHWARD. Passenger. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.	P. M.
7 00	3 00			Baltimore	10 35	7 50	
8 10	5 15			Philadelphia	10 05	5 40	8 50
9 35	6 30	5 00		Wilmington	8 50	4 20	6 32
9 43				Del. Junction	8 42		
9 55	6 48	5 25		New Castle	8 32	4 01	
9 57	6 50			State Road	3 24	3 52	
10 05	6 59			Bear	8 21	3 49	
10 08	7 02			Rodney	8 13	3 39	
10 16	7 10	5 54		Kirkwood	8 11	3 37	5 37
10 25	7 20	6 07		Mt. Pleasant	8 02	3 26	5 22
10 42	7 38	6 25		Middletown	7 54	3 16	5 09
10 51	7 48	6 38		Townsend	7 37	2 59	4 44
10 56	7 53	6 45		Blackbird	7 31	2 50	4 32
11 04	8 00	6 58		Green Spring	7 24	2 42	4 20
11 11	8 06	7 20		Clayton	7 20	2 37	4 12
11 26	8 28			Smyrna	7 00	2 15	
11 16	8 12	7 28		Brenford	7 13	2 25	3 57
11 22	8 19	7 38		Moorton	7 06	2 18	3 45
11 33	8 31	7 57		Dover	6 55	2 07	3 27
11 40	8 37	8 07		Wyoming	6 48	1 58	3 11
11 48	8 45			Woodside	6 41	1 49	2 56
11 53	8 49			Canterbury	6 37	1 44	2 46
11 58	8 54	8 34		Felton	6 33	1 39	2 39
12 12	9 07	9 00		Harrington	6 20	1 28	2 19
12 19		9 12		Farmington		1 16	1 57
12 29		9 26		Greenwood		1 06	1 48
12 39		9 42		Bridgeville		12 45	1 23
1 02		10 09		Seaford		12 36	1 03
1 14		10 29		Laurel		12 21	12 35
1 25		10 45		Delmar		12 19	12 15

The Mixed trains will be run subject to delays incident to freight business. Trains will stop only at stations where time is given.

Mixed Train north will stop at New Castle only to leave Passengers from Stations south.

New Castle Trains—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 35, 11 40